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April 20, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870

WHAT EVERY WOMAN VOTER SHOULD KNOW

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With an Introduction by Governor Charles S. Whitman

BY MARION B. COTHREN
Member of the New York Bar

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Governor Whitman, in his introduction, points out the duty of the new voters and the benefit of their ballots for the State.

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News.

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PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman's suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Where Is Your State?

WE came very near not writing any column at all this week. It's cruel to mention what might have been, we know. But after our impassioned plea of last week we were utterly exhausted—far too exhausted to dream of an immediate repetition. We lolled, under the delightful impression that we had made a good job of it—for had not our editor assured us that we had written a masterpiece that should "draw tears from turnips"? We waited for the tears.

Dozens of letters from solicitous circulation chairmen—did not come in. Kind reassurances from kinder friends, hundreds of them—were not forthcoming. We arrived reluctantly at the conclusion that, turnips or no turnips, our readers have a deeply rooted objection to helping us fill space. In other words, they're no talkers. But when it comes to doing things—look at New Jersey! And Indiana and Alabama. Connecticut has slipped ahead several places, but she is still far below her rightful position.

At least two of our state chairmen have been actively campaigning for the Third Liberty Loan—Mrs. Croan of Indiana, and Dr. Jones of Iowa. We must confess we were not at all surprised when Iowa oversubscribed, knowing Dr. Jones. We're very proud of our chairmen who can do so much for the Government, and when this Loan has gone over the top they are going to take up their work for the *Woman Citizen* with added vigor.

We conceive the first duty of every suffragist to be the purchase of Liberty Bonds, and her second the support of the *Woman Citizen*.

INDIANA — Enclosed please find another token of regard from Indiana, amounting this time to eighteen dollars. Wish it was eighteen hundred, but if there's anything in Indiana that is more than something else, it is the ability to keep on hoping, and we're all good Hoosiers. So we think we will come again Mrs. E. Gordon Smith.

GEORGIA—I am very anxious to increase the circulation of the *Woman Citizen* in Georgia, and as soon as I receive instructions from you, will start a campaign for this purpose. I believe that a large number of subscriptions would aid tremendously our suffrage work in the state.—Annie G. Wright.

Publicity like fresh air and sunshine is responsible for the death of much evil. Suffrage publicity means the *Woman Citizen*. Be a fresh air fiend. Open the doors of every home in your town to the *Woman Citizen*.

Katharine Gay,
National Circulation Chairman

State Circulation Chairmen

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Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

April 6th	*April 13th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Minnesota	3. New Jersey
4. Iowa	4. Minnesota
5. New Jersey	5. Iowa
6. Ohio	6. Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio
7. Michigan	7. New Hampshire
8. Indiana	8. Wisconsin
9. New York	9. Alabama
10. Wisconsin	10. Massachusetts
11. New Hampshire	11. Virginia
12. Massachusetts	12. Maine
13. Alabama	13. Louisiana
14. Virginia	14. Pennsylvania, Maryland
15. Maine	15. Texas
16. Louisiana	16. Connecticut
17. Pennsylvania	17. Kentucky
18. Maryland	18. Rhode Island, North Dakota
19. Texas	19. Nebraska
20. Rhode Island	20. Washington, Mississippi
21. Nebraska	21. South Carolina
22. Mississippi, Kentucky, Washington	22. Vermont, Tennessee
23. South Carolina, Connecticut	
24. North Dakota	
25. Vermont, Tennessee	

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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"The Ladies Auxiliary," by Elizabeth J. Hauser; *The Y. W. C. A.'s War Burden,* by Mrs. Henry P. Davison; *An Educational Draft,* by Jennie McMullen Turner, presents an original plan for securing the best teaching talent for the schools.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

April 20, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

On Guard for Child-Life

MAYOR HYLAN'S proposed abolition of the Child Hygiene Bureau, among other branches of the Health Department of New York City, was protested at once by the Woman Suffrage party of the city. According to press reports, this protest, presented by the chairman, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, was the first received by the Mayor. Since then many such messages have reached the City Hall.

That the vote in the hands of woman is counted upon as an asset in just such civic crises as this was manifested when the Women's Municipal League—a non-suffrage organization—appealed to the women voters "to take a decided stand against a step which means the useless loss of lives of children." Other corporate groups of women, the City Federation of Women's Clubs, Woman's City Club, Woman's Trade Union League, with almost every civic and social organization, have declared against disturbing the health-protecting institutions, in which New Yorkers take great and just pride.

In Miss Hay's message to the Mayor she reminded him of the real concern felt by New York suffragists in such a move as is contemplated. "To us as women, as voting citizens, and as patriots," said Miss Hay, "the work of the Child Bureau seems vitally important, since it plays a large part in child conservation. This Bureau, the first to be established anywhere, has served as a model for all the large cities of the country, and the reduction of our infant mortality to a point below that of any large city in the world is due to its excellent work."

The agitation of the women's organizations rapidly spread to the physicians, and on April 15 the medical profession added its voice to those reaching the City Hall. Heads of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the medical societies of New York and Kings Counties united in acclaiming the preventive and constructive work which has been achieved by the health bureaus. "Do the parents of New York know what it would mean if the infant death rate were to rise from 89 per thousand to 144 per thousand?" asked the physicians.

As for the Child Hygiene Bureau, it has a record under Dr. Josephine Baker which would have been remarkable in any city, and is beyond praise in New York. It was founded in 1908. In 1910 it had instituted 15 milk stations in the city to demonstrate the proper feeding of children. By 1917 the Bureau had raised the total number of milk stations to 60, serving 60,000 children. During the same period the infant death rate has fallen steadily. By 1917 it stood at 88.8 per thousand, the lowest in any large city in the world.

This is not all the Child Hygiene Bureau has done under Dr. Baker. It has instituted preventive medical inspection work in the schools. It has regulated the profession of midwives.

In addition the physicians of New York claim that the New York Health Department has a war-time record for furnishing anti-toxins, serums and vaccines of all descriptions surpassing those furnished by all of the rest of the country put together.

In his proposed changes Mayor Hylan has chanced upon the very things in which women are burningly interested, in which, it might be said, that they have specialized. No mere technicality of bureaucratic management will weigh with them as against the welfare of childhood. In the midst of a life-destroying war these enfranchised women will unite to stand guard over whatever threatens the health of the children of their city. New York women are more than ever thankful that the vote is theirs as an additional safeguard to the thousands of children reaching out their hands to them for help.

How Mean! How Mean!

AND if it is Oregon instead of Iowa which leads the country in oversubscribing the Third Liberty Loan, this will be another blow at the anti-suffragists who have tried strenuously to back up their charges that woman-voting states are unpatriotic, pacifistic, anarchistic and disloyal.

One of the mean little ways of the suffragists is a habit they have of disproving all the anti-suffrage attacks by the indisputable logic of events.

And these events ride on so irresistibly.

And so quietly.

And leave the anti-arguments quashed as flat as a pancake in their wake.

May the Farmers Remember

A PAPER on "Womanliness and Patriotism" which was presented by Emma Hutchinson Conrow to the Pomona Grange in New Jersey, has been published in the *National Grange Monthly* for March. The editors preface the paper by saying it might well be read in every Grange in the land as a timely contribution to any Lecture Hour program. Miss Conrow's article opens with a smashing blow against the idea of segregating women in any one "place" or confining them to any one task. She quotes Dr. Callis, head of the department of welfare work of the University of Munitions in England, as saying, "There isn't anything men can do that women can't. They are built lighter, but if you take women of the same height and weight as men, they will work up to exactly the same capacity. All this business of declaring that women can do one thing and not another is foolish. Women can do anything with practice. That is what is needed. The men have the advantage there."

"So ends the delusion of the ages," continues Miss Conrow, "that woman's work consists only in household duties.

"It has taken long years for this admission to be made, for from the earliest beginnings of human society the details of living have fallen upon the woman and any other activity has been frowned upon by society.

"Her industrial emancipation began as the use of power in the industrial world took from the home some of her duties, sending her as a competitor with man into the factory and workshop, not in the spirit of adventure, but because almost as large a proportion of women as of men have either dependents whom they must support or have no other means of livelihood than their own industry. Coincident with this change was the inevitable demand for woman suffrage, and today the world is witnessing the culmination of her 50 years of petition for political freedom. Canada has given women the vote in six provinces and a Federal bill is introduced. The French chamber has accepted a favorable report on municipal suffrage. On January 10, the House of Representatives of the United States adopted a resolution providing for submission to the states of an amendment for the national enfranchisement of women.

"Were these several actions taken as recognition of women's activities and services in the present war?. If so, it would be a curious irony, for always the imponderable argument against the enfranchisement of women has been that it would take her out of her 'sphere' of the home and that she would become unwomanly in contact with the world. But startling as have been the activities of women in patriotic service during the past three years, these several actions of men's parliaments over the world have been not a vindication of women's capacity for citizenship, so much as a vindication of men's sense of justice. It is not women's patriotism that has been on the proving ground, but men's sincerity in their profession of belief in democracy; and in the last analysis, it will be not only women's but men's standard of citizenship that will be broadened and ennobled.

"Fundamentally, the vote in Congress was the recognition at home of what men are proclaiming to the world as the ideal of democracy—'the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government.' It was not a gift of award for services; it was an act of human justice. Neither has suffrage been given abroad as an act of chivalry; but because of a feeling of union and co-operation, for where men and women have toiled and suffered and endured hardships together the sense of comradeship always comes. That is the reason that the Grange has always endorsed woman suffrage, for the Grange is itself a true democracy. When the day comes for New Jersey to vote upon the ratification of the suffrage amendment may the farmers of New Jersey remember the loyalty of the women who have worked beside them, and show equal loyalty to them."

The Place for Belligerents

THE Governor of Nevada—a woman suffrage state—has just given needed advice to prize fighters who wanted to have a contest within his state precincts. He says there is no room out there for such an exhibition and that any gentlemen burning for a scrap at the present moment have his unqualified approval to go to the French front and take it out on the Kaiser.

Advice much like that of the Governor of Nevada was recently given to the anti-suffragists by the New York Morning Telegraph.

"We have a few kind words of advice to the women of New York State who oppose woman suffrage," says the *Telegraph* editorially. "Cease your efforts to keep women from voting and turn your energies into the channels of war work. Women have the ballot already, and nothing under the sun can keep them from voting if they wish to do so. Nothing under the sun can compel them to cast ballots if they do not take enough interest in the election to do so. Thus the matter stands: women can vote or not vote, just as they please. Then, one asks, why should anti-suffragists go about making what they call a fight against suffrage? Doubtless it is due to the fact that some persons are so constituted that they must be busy with something or other all the time. And now we get to the point. Recognizing the fact that anti's must fight and 'orate' and circulate around, and mix in and dispute and voice their views and generally keep on the move, we ask them in a spirit of kindness to take a hand in war work. If they must make speeches and think out loud, let them talk for Liberty Bonds. If they feel that their hands should be employed there are sweaters to be knitted. The younger ones can help care for sick and wounded soldiers. If they wish to 'fight'—with their voices—no one will stop them if they stand out in public and verbally strafe the Kaiser. And all these things will help."

The Quickest Way

NORTH CAROLINA Republicans want the ballot for the women of their state and they want it "the quickest way." The State's rights bogey doesn't seem to loom large in their consciousness. The suffrage plank inserted into their platform at the annual Republican convention in Greensboro on April 9, reads like an endorsement of federal suffrage and was received with the greatest enthusiasm and cheering.

"You ask how we shall stand as to the question between a Federal Amendment or action by states?" said Mr. Frank A. Linney, state chairman, and then answered his own query, according to the press reports, by saying, "We want it the quickest way we can get it."

Their resolution reads: "As a matter of justice to the women of this nation, many of whom are taxpayers and compelled to earn their own living, and all of whom are rendering particular and useful service to our country in the prosecution of the war, the Republican Party of North Carolina is in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage to women." Mr. Linney was strongly of the opinion that if the Republican Party can not stand for the admission of women "into political freedom, it deserves to go down." As to the Democratic Senators and some nine of the Congressmen from North Carolina who have been opposed to woman suffrage, Mr. Linney predicted that they will "too late discover the error of their ways."

Shouldn't They?

"WITH the exception of the United States all of the women of the English speaking countries of the world have now been enfranchised—a large number of the women of this country are also voting.

"Under the circumstances should not the women of West Virginia and other non-suffrage states enjoy similar advantages?

"In the face of the great changes that have recently taken place in this matter, is it fair that the people of this country, who live in the states where women do not vote, be deprived of at least the privilege of passing on the important question?

"Give a little thought, Senator Sutherland, to this phase of the matter."—*The Telegraph*, Wheeling, W. Va.

A Gag That Doesn't Work

"SOME people thought when Attorney General Lewis decreed that women voters must tell their age at registration it would go a long way in nullifying the suffrage amendment.

Well, it didn't work that way in Plattsburgh. Today there are more women than men voters registered in Plattsburgh. In fact, the number of women registered is greater than the number of registered male voters at any time in the history of the city from its foundation, with possibly one or two exceptions.

We must conclude, as a consequence, that the old gag about women refusing to tell their ages for the sake of voting doesn't go—not in this city, at least."—*Plattsburgh Sentinel.*

A Sure Sign

"WHEREVER woman has been given this privilege she has not abused it, is the universal testimony, nor has she in any way lost her womanly influence, her modesty, her charms or her graces.

"When woman becomes an active participant in the affairs of government it will be impossible for wars to longer continue.

"The race will put on newer and better growth and will be stronger in every way."—*Ocala (Fla.) Banner.*

Bound to Come

"PERSONALLY speaking we favor state rights in this as in other questions, but even as President Wilson reversed himself concerning the Federal Amendment measure and urged favorable action by Congress, the Democrats of the South can do the same without hurt to their consciences or injury to their convictions. The President knows it is not an ethical question, but only one of expediency in government. The President knows that woman suffrage is bound to come, and the sooner it comes, the sooner it will render fully available the woman power of the nation. This is no time for idle discussion and useless wrangling. The Louisiana Legislature of 1918 should be prepared to act quickly when the question is formally presented."—*The True Democrat*, St. Francisville, La.

From the National's Mail Bag

IT's a rare letter to the National Association these days that does not refer to the twin-sisterly ways of war service and suffrage. From Iowa the state president, Miss Anna B. Lawther, writes: "The women chairmen of the Liberty Loan to the number of 90 met last week in Des Moines and they looked like a suffrage convention." And this is from Mrs. Lucy I. Harrington, the new corresponding secretary of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association: "We have taken part in all social measures connected with the war, making the increase of production our special care, but doing all in our power for the Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other sorts of work. We wish we could be the first state to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

THE declarations of our friends, the Wadsworthians, that equal suffrage is the great little old home disrupter resemble more and more each day the lingo of the lightning-rod man. Experience proves that neither is according to description. But it also proves that the home is more invincible than the antis or the lightning-rod men profess to believe. Witness this: there is a brand new state suffrage president on the National list, Mrs. Leslie Warner of Tennessee, and among the congratulations she received, one—and from an in-law relative, too—is illuminating. "I am still an anti, but this is a family matter, therefore I am delighted."

MRS. JOHN B. THREADGILL, chairman of the newly-organized Oklahoma state suffrage campaign committee, former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and a former member of the General Federation Board, has added another star to the honor list of Oklahoma men at the office of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. J. B. A. Robertson is his name, and last week he announced woman suffrage as the second plank in the platform on which he will make the race for the Democratic nomination for governor of Oklahoma.

—*The Mail Carrier.*

MRS. JOHN BLAIR IN A NOVEL SCHOOLROOM

What Every Woman Voter Should Know

FEWER than six months ago the women of New York City were waging an intensive campaign for the political emancipation of the million or more women in America's greatest metropolis. Today these same energetic, far-seeing women are engaged in a new task, different, but equally as important as the old one, the preparation of these hundreds of thousands of women voters for the enjoyment of the fruits of the great victory. No sooner had the Empire state got its coating of white on the suffrage map than the suffrage leaders set about devising means by which the women could be given the most intelligent appreciation of their new duties and responsibilities.

In a city less cosmopolitan in its make-up, less complex in its problems, the task would not have been so colossal, but the education of the new voter in Greater New York presented a stupendous task. The suffrage women were equal to it. The campaign for the franchise had been a hard but worth-while school, and out of it came women prepared to handle just such problems as confronted them when the suffrage liberty bell rang out on November 6.

UNDER the leadership of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the New York City Woman Suffrage Party announced that the great work of preparation for citizenship would be undertaken by a newly created committee, the Woman Voters' Council. Mrs. John Blair, secretary of the Council, was given the responsibility of inaugurating this work. The solution of the problem, she believed, was in schools of citizenship and within a very short time the women of New York found themselves going to school again.

NOW the word school presents to one's mind orderly rows of desks and seats, surrounded on all sides by blackboards and presided over by a deity—or ogre—according to the point of view. But not so with these schools of citizenship. They have broken all bounds of convention and one day the school room has been a charming tea room with glistening mirrors and tables with snowy covers, and next the school room has been the assembly room of one of the great department stores or insurance or banking firms. Perhaps the next day a tremendously interesting group of new citizens may be called to order in the green room, or on the stage of a theater, with members of the chorus as pupils and the chairman of the movement, Mrs. Blair, as the presiding genius.

IN the month of March 312 classes were held, reaching out to many groups. There is a busy corner in the city headquarters, where Mrs. Blair devotes a large part of her time to perfecting the movement for the making of good citizens. When she is not to be found there she may be found in one of the scores of places, where the women of the city are becoming better acquainted with the government under which they live and under which they are now full partners with the men.

A staff of paid teachers is employed by the department of citizenship of the City Party, "exceptionally well qualified," says Mrs. Blair, with enthusiasm, "to teach the rules of government." To those who stand on the side lines and view with critical eye the work of the citizenship committee it can be said that the promoters of this movement are well aware that a course of six lessons in citizenship does not entitle one to a diploma, but it is believed that the classes take a big step in the right direction.

They have awakened a keen interest in matters relating to government and will enable thousands of women to go to the polls and exercise their right of suffrage with more than an elementary knowledge of their duties. And as one of their results, thousands of women will vote who might otherwise have remained away through the embarrassment of ignorance.

"One thing these classes have done," says Mrs. Blair, "has been to dramatize, to visualize, that wonderful word—democracy. Demonstrations of voting have been held and almost in a flash it has come to many that each person on election day has one vote, and each vote has identically the same value. It brings out vividly the fact that we are a democracy in truth as well as in name."

WHEN plans were formulated for the classes in citizenship, in all assembly and election districts a carefully arranged course of study was given and such fundamental matters as the relation of the various departments of the city government to the individual home, the state government's relation to the city, the federal government's constitution and naturalization laws, the industrial status of women, the machinery of voting, enrollment, primaries and registration were crisply explained.

Not content to stay within these bounds, but determined to be of as practical help as possible, extension of this instruction was made to the young women employed in large offices, factories and stores. In some instances it has

(*Continued on page* 409.)

What Every Woman Voter Should Know

(*Continued from page* 408.)

been possible to arrange for certain classes to be held under the leadership of the faculty of paid instructors. In other instances it has been found most practical to work out the classes through the women who are at the head of the educational departments of the large business establishments. These heads of departments have first taken their instruction in citizenship through the normal course in citizenship arranged and conducted by Mrs. Raymond Brown, member of the executive board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and one of the best known suffrage leaders in New York. Mrs. Brown has devoted much time to the preparation of a systematic course of instruction for women voters.

THE first group of women, heads of educational departments, who met for this instruction represented more than 10,000 young women employed in various firms and stores. It has also been found expedient in some cases to give instruction through a series of printed lessons, interest being stimulated by the offering of prizes by firms for the best essays on "The Duties of the Woman Voter."

Afternoon and evening classes have been held at the suffrage headquarters, one class numbering 175 keen, alert young business women.

"The co-operation that has been accorded us by the employers of the young women has been marvelous," said Mrs. Blair. "We were hopeful of accomplishing big things, but the result, due to this cooperation, bids fair to surpass our hopes. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that the classes are held in the employers' time. We would not make this study a burden upon the young women. The business men realize what it means to have this great obligation of citizenship intelligently met and they are doing their part."

One of the latest firms to cooperate with the citizenship committee is an insurance company which employs 3,500 young women and has made provision for the classes to be held during the afternoon hours.

"Think what it means—3,000 or more voters—reached through the cooperation of just one firm," said Mrs. Blair. "In another instance we are working with a group of 2,000 young women employed by one firm and in many instances the number runs into the hundreds. From these figures one may gather something of the immensity of this New York problem," and Mrs. Blair looked out over the roofs to the skyscrapers. "Beneath many of these roofs one finds as many voters as in a town of twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants."

THE scope of the work in citizenship may be judged from a glance at a list of the places where classes have been held or are now in operation. The list includes: Parish houses, community centers, mothers' meetings, settlements, public schools, Red Cross clubs, various women's clubs, City College girls' clubs, Y. W. C. A. (including the colored branches), Y. W. H. A., banks, Edison Electrical Company, Consolidated Gas Company, department stores, lunch and tea rooms, ladies' specialty shops and restaurants, Y. M. C. A. (where the use of rooms was given), and the Hippodrome Chorus.

For novelty and interest the class held at the Hippodrome stands out in relief. "We did not know just how the young women would take this innovation," admitted Mrs. Blair, as she recounted the story of the citizenship progress. "At first they were a little skeptical, but when I reached the point in my talk where I said, 'Now, we all have something in common, no matter what our political faith, and that is our interest in all legislation which tends to benefit women and children,' I found a direct and immediate response. I thought at first that this interest was all on general grounds, but later I learned that some of the chorus are married and have little folks in their homes, and the appeal had special interest for them. It was the response of the mother instinct. All the politics in all the world will not kill that in women, despite the fears of some of our reactionary friends.

"Do you know it was just that same point—legislation for women and children—that made the real appeal in a number of the groups before whom I have talked about this big new privilege that has come to us? In one of the tea rooms, where the office employees, the waitresses, and kitchen force all met together for the preliminary talk, I found this same quick response to this platform of common interest. They were immediately alert to have a part in the making of laws for women and children.

"ON May 18 the women of New York will enroll for the primaries so stress is being laid in all the classes now on the duty of the women to enroll. The classes in citizenship will go on after May 18, as we will have much to do to get ready for the vote in the fall. New York was never more in the spotlight than it has been since the suffrage victory and we all feel a state pride in making our record for intelligent voting the standard.

"Throughout all our work we maintain a non-partisan attitude. We do not presume to dictate, or even suggest, we simply ask each woman eligible to enroll, to do so, and then to use her new privilege with all the intelligence, all the wisdom that is hers.

"While March shows 312 classes and April will show a big record, we are hoping for even larger records during the summer when the stores and various businesses have a little lull from the rush of the spring and the Easter season.

"One of the very good features about all this class work is that we are reaching out to new groups. It is not the women who have been working for the privilege of voting throughout the past years that form the membership. The faces are new faces. I feel it a most encouraging and convincing sign of the general interest voting has for women. The work hours of business and professional women have prevented them in many instances from taking an active part in campaign work, but their hearts were there. We find evidence on every hand that all sorts and conditions of women want to vote, and are anxious to take part in the government of their city, state and nation. We cannot do everything in a minute but we have a fine start and each year, each election, will see us more and more alert and anxious to exercise our new right of citizenship."

Again New York Women Register

WOMEN in thirty-nine towns of New York registered in such extraordinarily large numbers for the local option election on April 16th as to completely swamp the election machinery in many of the towns. In Syracuse 40,000 women registered sending the total registration for that city up to 76,600. It became apparent that if they voted all day long, each women taking only a minute, the election facilities would not take care of them all. Election officials were obliged to appeal for legislative relief which would grant them two days, instead of one, in which to hold the election. The same heavy registrations were reported from all parts of the state. Binghamton showed a registration of 15,324 women, as against a registration of men at the last election of 12,658. There the vote was expected to be so heavy that, for the first time in the city's history, women police officers were named to guard the polls. Gloversville had a registration of 5,100 women, which was within 100 of the total number of women listed in a recent house to house canvass. In Middletown and Newburgh seven times as many women registered as men. So the story ran down the list of towns from Amsterdam to Watertown, each a telling answer to the old plaint of the opposition—the woman will not use the ballot once they have gained it.

DUE FOR ANOTHER PUNCTURE

Monotonous, Isn't It?

THE South Side Business Men's Association of Buffalo at a recent session endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment, called for its early passage by the Senate, and especially urged Senator James W. Wadsworth to vote favorably upon the question.

THE executive committee of the Westchester County (New York) Republican Committee adopted resolutions calling upon Senator Wadsworth to support the Federal Amendment. William L. Ward, chairman.

THE New York Letter Carriers' Association unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon Senators Wadsworth and Calder to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

THE PUBLIC
POLITICIA
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT
LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATURE

The Herald

NOW when "Spring's gentle hand strews flowers o'er the land," the suffrage Primavera is abroad and rejoicing in the crop of victories springing up wherever she has set her foot. Since she walked abroad in her glad spring raiment one year ago, she has counted 6,000,000 new women voters in Great Britain and 4,000,000 women of voting age added to the electorate in the United States.

She has seen an affirmative vote cast on the enfranchisement of women in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress; a municipal woman suffrage bill introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies, and the question of complete Dominion suffrage favorably discussed by all parties in the Canadian Federal Parliament.

She has added the state with the largest territory, Texas, and the state with the largest population, New York, to the 1917-18 list of woman voting states.

She has seen an army of men—723,733—in Maine and New York, cast their votes in favor of the full enfranchisement of women.

She has taken note of the complete vindication of women's use of their voting privilege through the triumphant vote of women at the congressional elections in New York and at the municipal elections in Vermont in March, and through the overwhelming registration of New York State women for the elections of April 16.

The National Committees of both major political parties are in full bloom with approval of the woman suffrage cause.

The Republican Party of North Carolina, the State Democratic Convention of Indiana, the legislatures of New York, of North and South Dakota, and of Montana are among those that have blossomed into approval of the enfranchisement of women.

Victory is the splendid flower gathered by the suffrage herald of the Spring.

She is reaching out her hand for one more expected blossom—the affirmative vote of the United States Senate.

Some Facts and a Fancy

Judge Lindsey Misquoted Again

A CERTAIN man boasted that he was a bold swimmer, and had saved nine lives. On his being cross-questioned, it turned out that he had rescued a kitten from drowning. The nine lives of a cat are nothing, however, compared to the vitality of some anti-suffrage fictions.

The opponents of equal rights are again circulating a garbled extract from an interview with Judge Ben B. Lindsey, giving the impression that he said equal suffrage tended to "make looser women." Newspaper interviews are notoriously unreliable, and this particular passage is a shameless misquotation. In a letter to Mrs. Ladd M. Wood, of Denver, published in the *Woman's Journal* of May 13, 1916, Judge Lindsey wrote:

"I am glad to correct a very unjust if not unscrupulous use of an interview attributed to me in the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*.

"I was chatting with a reporter who asked me substantially this: Did I believe in the radical contentions of some so-called feminists, who believed, for example, that women were justified in having children regardless of the conventions that call for the marriage tie? I said I did not. I said that in this day and age the protection of women demanded respect for these conventions, which some feminists were disposed to treat lightly. I particularly emphasized that it was not the leaders of the suffrage movement who were making any such radical demands. I always insisted that the demands of the suffragists were just, but that the demands of some of the feminists—an entirely different matter—were questionable. Many of the feminists making these extreme demands are in states or countries where suffrage has made the least progress; and I believe that the success of woman suffrage would do much towards allaying any such demands.

"I did say that such contentions as to the right of women to bear children regardless of the marriage tie, in my judgment, under our present conditions and civilization, would more likely pull women down than lift men up. This was my opinion on a matter entirely different from suffrage.

"You may rest assured that I never said or had any occasion to say that the suffrage movement encouraged or tended to encourage this sort of radical feminism. My belief is that it has just the opposite effect. The failure to give women their natural and normal rights, such as men have in the making of law, is, in my judgment, chiefly responsible for the very radical contentions of some of the feminists. These radical contentions have never found root in Colorado, or in any suffrage state to my knowledge."

No anti-suffragist has ever explained how it happens, if equal suffrage tends to ill morals, that the clergyman in the suffrage states generally speak so well of it. Singularly enough, the few persons in the enfranchised states who find fault with it are as a rule either ultra reactionaries, or individuals who have cause to dread law enforcement.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

A. S. B

By A. S. B.

A Vision of Catherine Breshkovsky

ONE of Catherine Breshhovsky's old companions in arms has lately communicated to me a reminiscence of her, which illustrates vividly the veneration felt for her by her fellow-workers. Incidentally it shows also the power and originality of the Jewish imagination.

Mr. Mendel M. Rosenbaum of Warrensville, N. J., has now lived for years in the United States; but in 1903 he was a revolutionist in Russia, and was commissioned by his colleagues to persuade Madame Breshkovsky to leave the country for a time, as the government was making special efforts for her arrest. He succeeded in getting her out of Russia. Not long after, he was caught and sent to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. His health and reason gave way for a time, under solitary confinement; and in his delirium he had a vision of that wonderful woman, of whom it had been said, "She hovers over Russia like the Holy Spirit of the revolution." Mr. Rosenbaum says:

"The gray walls of my cell receded, and I saw multitudes of people emerging from the mist. I recognized, first dimly, then more and more distinctly, the faces of those who had ceased to live. I fancied that all the dead were coming back to life, the bad as well as the good—those who had lost their lives in the effort to stop the movement of human progress, as well as those who fell in the struggle to aid it. They were all rising from their graves: Perovskaya, Sheliaboff, Balmashoff, and also Alexander II, Sipiagin, Plehve; because material things, like a rope, a bomb or a bullet, cannot destroy life where there is the will to live. Only those were really destroyed who wished to be—those who committed suicide. The dead were coming back to life, unchanged in their good and evil. The whole terrorist fight had therefore been in vain; the evil in man remained just as it had been.

"Babushka called a meeting of the best and greatest men, to find a way of doing away with evil forever. Assuming that life cannot be destroyed unless there is the will to be destroyed, they came to the conclusion that the only way would be for one person to absorb the evil from all human beings, assimilate it in his own soul, and then commit suicide. This transfusion of evil could be brought about very simply; one had only to look into men's eyes with an earnest desire to draw out the evil in their souls and pour it into himself.

"This task was alloted to me. I fixed my look successively on Von Val, Plehve and Ivan the Terrible. I gazed into their eyes, and concentrated my will on extracting the evil from their souls. To my horror, I perceived that their faces began to look more cruel, and to resemble the faces of wild beasts. One of the comrades shouted to me:

"'Heavens, what are you doing? Instead of drawing out the evil, you are taking away the little good that they have in them!'

"Babushka came over to me and said, with deep pain in her voice:

"'O Mendel, Mendel! Your wish to take away the evil from man is not genuine. It does not come from the depths of your heart. Your selfish little soul is forever longing for the sweet, the attractive, the beautiful; and your life is dearer to you than the happiness of mankind. You tremble at the thought that your small, insignificant self will have to disappear. I see that you are not strong enough for the task. I shall have to take it upon myself.'

"She lifted her eyes to Von Val, eyes full of deep sorrow and infinite kindness. Her soft but powerful look drained his soul of all the abomination, as the sunbeams drain a foul swamp of its poisonous vapors. The expression of hard cruelty vanished from his face, and it became noble and serene.

"I felt that Babushka was undergoing the tortures of hell, that the wickedness she was imbibing filled her with sickening disgust, as if she had to swallow worms and snakes and scorpions. I was horrified to think that she, the noblest of all, would have to disappear forever, while everybody else would remain living, in a pure and beautiful world. And I was to blame for it—I, weak, false-hearted man!

"Babushka went on with her work, purifying the souls of mankind, one after another. I dreaded to look at her, for I could not bear to see her suffer. And I was still more horrified to think that after her soul had absorbed the evil of so many human beings, her face would surely undergo a frightful change.

"'Thank God, I am through!' I heard Babushka say wearily.

"Trembling, I opened my eyes, expecting to see her face totally changed, and to hear the fatal shot which would kill the evil of the world forever, and at the same time end one of the noblest of human lives.

"To my astonishment, I saw that Babushka's face had become even more beautiful. From under the red peasant kerchief that she wore, her eyes shone forth with a deep, holy love.

"I understood that a great miracle had been wrought. The evil and wickedness that Babushka had absorbed had been distilled within the purity of her own soul, and transformed into the Good and the Noble. The earth was purified, and our Babushka would remain with us through a bright Eternity!"

Catherine Breshkovsky has in reality drawn the evil out of thousands of human souls, and raised them to a higher level, even though she has not been able to do it for all the world, as in her friend's dream.

When we consider the large part that certain women have played in human history, from Deborah, the wife of Ladidoth, to Joan of Arc, as leaders and inspirers, it seems more than ever incongruous that women should still be classed as political non-entities. Happily, unless all signs fail, the end of this anachronism is at hand.

A. S. B.

MORE than 100 of the leading citizens of Colorado Springs desire the speedy passage of the Federal Amendment by the Senate, and have so expressed themselves in a telegram to Senator Shafroth.

Fitting Women for Field Service

Making Beauty Pay Its Way

HOW to be lovely though poor, is a problem which has generally been answered in the negative. But there is one place where the commercial aspects of beauty are being taught as a fine art. This is in the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for women, at Groton, Massachusetts.

Landscape gardening does not represent as novel a profession for women as some people may think, for the Lowthorpe School was founded in 1901 by Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low, in a house of her own which has since become the property of the school corporation. English women had also given attention to the profession of landscape architecture for women—not as a development of the war but as an expression of the inclination of women.

The Lowthorpe school is far from being a costly fad, accessible only to the few. The school is carried on from September to June and its program includes knowledge of plant materials, soils and entomology, botany and horticulture. In addition a course in surveying and applied engineering is given. Landscape design, drawing and water color are necessary parts of the pupils' equipment.

One of the trustees, Mrs. Lewis Kennedy Morse, has just written Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and chairman of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Land Army of America, to say that in view of the immediate need for women farmers a number of women have been specially prepared to act as supervisors over groups of girls or women, who have volunteered for farm work this summer. These supervisors will be available by the middle of May. Also to fill a war need the school has initiated for this year a special summer course to instruct women who want to prepare themselves as superintendents of farms and estates or as directors of school and community gardens. This course was opened on April 15, but students who could not be released from their winter work to register as early as April may enter later. There is a satisfactory enrollment already for the summer course which will continue until the middle of September at a total cost of $200 for board and tuition. To fit the needs of the moment, the summer curriculum will emphasize direct agricultural instruction such as pruning, grafting, spraying of orchards, care of live stock and use of farm materials. Lecturers have been secured from the United States Department of Agriculture and from agricultural colleges and workers in the Farm Bureau.

"The Lowthorpe School is fine in its training of landscape architects, a woman's profession quite as much as a man's," says Mrs. Morse. "and now we have added practical farm work. Miss Mabel Babcock, the director of agriculture, has her A. B. from Northwestern and her M. S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She has owned and successfully managed a hundred-acre farm for ten years."

LOWTHORPE SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

THERE is a point of view in Mrs. Morse's letter which is of social as well as economic interest, indicating the type of woman alert to opportunities for service. She sees that the woman educated in practical arts and sciences is becoming more and more an economic necessity. As a corollary of this she finds that school plants must be put to public use all the year round. That is what the Lowthorpe School has done—put its plant into an all-year working center.

Mrs. Morse has been instrumental in advancing women's opportunities in the West as well as the East. She was the first president of the California State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics, which she virtually created. She wrote the bill, made the appeal to the legislature and secured the appropriation for this school.

"Being a 'transplanted' California-born woman who has had the privilege of voting four years," writes Mrs. Morse to Mrs. Rogers, "I have longed to congratulate some New York woman on the splendid victory won in that state, so I ask you to accept the tribute."

Another Out-Door School for Women

BENDING all its energies to meet the present emergency, the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Pennsylvania, plans for greatly extended work through the coming season, and has organized special War Courses running from April 8th into June. These courses aim especially to train leaders and organizers for the Farm Unit work and for the School and Community Garden Movements. They will be of value to women possessing country places of their own.

The United States Bureau of Education has recently been constituted the federal agency to promote school directed home gardens. In connection with this movement there will be great need of teacher directors, and in addition it is desired to have one competent supervisor for every city of 20,000 inhabitants or over. The School of Horticulture provides special training for this work. Saturday courses have been organized in connection with The Drexel Institute for the teachers in and near Philadelphia, and the Captain's Course, listed below, is especially designed to meet the needs of this work.

Outline of War Courses

Captain's Course

Twelve weeks, April 8th to June 28th.

Vegetable Gardening. Lectures and practical work. The morning work deals with principles and practices of vegetable gardening—such as sowing, planting, cultivating, preparation of the soil, and the use of tools, etc., insect pests and diseases. The afternoon work deals with the culture of specific crops, potatoes, onions, root crops and all important vegetables.

Practical Business Methods. School Gardening. Demonstration and practice teaching.

Canning and Preserving. Beekeeping Lectures and practical work in the school apiary.

Fruit Growing. Poultry.

Lieutenant's Course

Twelve weeks, Mondays and Fridays of each week. Students may enroll for one-half day, whole day or the two full days each week.

Vegetable Gardening. Work similar to that of Captain's Course.

Fruit Growing, Canning and Preserving. Poultry.

For any further details and information, apply to Miss Elizabeth L. Lee, Secretary-Director, School of Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pennsylvania.

The regular course covers a period of two years and draws its students from colleges and secondary schools in all parts of the United States.

"I HAD twenty-five women work on my farm last summer," says Dr. Sargent, Director of Physical Training at Harvard. "I had to hire them because I couldn't get men. I had no cause to regret it. They proved to me that women are first rate as farmers. They did everything on my place except ploughing. Neighboring farmers who borrowed some of them during the apple picking season hated to admit that they found them more efficient than men workers, but had to.

"As truck gardeners women are superior to men. If a girl is robust she can do about everything on a farm without injury to her health. There are women as strong as men. These can do heavy farm labor without ill effect."

Suffragists Open Spring Drive

GOVERNOR BROUGH of Arkansas, in addressing the Equal Suffrage Central Committee of that state in convention at Little Rock, urged the women to insist that their county representative at the next constitutional convention incorporate a woman suffrage plank in the constitution. He further called attention to the fact that while Arkansas was the first southern state to give women primary suffrage, it is behind five other southern states as it still does not permit its women to act as school directors, notary publics or justices of the peace.

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, chairman of the Equal Suffrage Central Committee, in introducing the speakers, said the next legislature would have to pass upon the ratification of the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage. She also made an appeal to the delegates to at once set about raising the $1,000 which is Arkansas' quota of the fund necessary to maintain the Woman's Overseas Hospitals, U. S. A., the first unit of which is now in the fighting front in France.

There was much rejoicing at the convention over the Texas victory. The story of how it happened was told by Mrs. O. F. Ellington, who was president of the Arkansas State Suffrage Association at the time that state granted the women primary suffrage and now as a resident of Texas is able to have a part in the Texas victory.

War service work, the Liberty Loan, Food Conservation, all came in for attention, and so Mrs. Cotnam presented a "Creed for Women" which affirmed the loyalty of the women to the Government stating at the close, "I pledge my heart, my mind, my soul, my fortune, my life, to my country."

Resolutions were passed urging women to pay their poll tax that they might vote at the state wide primary, May 28th, and asking for a suffrage plank in the new constitution. Other resolutions upon war conditions included: Co-operation with the Woman's Committee of National Defense in raising a fund toward the erection and maintenance of a home for delinquent girls in the vicinity of army camps; co-operation with National Child Labor Committee in using school children in vacation for garden and farm work; extending the use of the Smith-Hughes educational fund; asking the Government to make a survey of rural educational conditions with a view to stemming the tide cityward when work on farms is so necessary during the war; asking for the abolition of the brewing of beer in the interest of food conservation; approving of the employment of police women in the vicinity of army camps.

Mrs. Cotnam, of Little Rock, was re-elected chairman of the Central Committee, and Mrs. O. F. Ellington was made honorary chairman. Other officers are: Mrs. O. T. Drennan, Little Rock, first vice-president; Mrs. Stella Bizzolara, Fort Smith, second vice-president; Mrs. Frank W. Gibb, Little Rock, secretary; Mrs. R. W. Walker, Little Rock, treasurer.

THE Wisconsin Woman Suffrage association is expressing gratification that so good a friend of suffrage as the Hon. Irvine L. Lenroot was chosen to represent that state in the Senate and is looking forward to his affirmative vote when the Federal Amendment shall be before the Senate for consideration. Mr. Lenroot's home city, Superior, gave the banner pro-suffrage vote in 1912 when a referendum on suffrage was held in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin continues an active program of war service suffrage work. The Milwaukee County Suffrage Association will provide fifteen members to act as garden visitors in the work to be directed by the Milwaukee County Council of Defense. The Liberty Loan Drive will engage the attention of a large number of members who will take charge of sales.

"IT is conceded without argument that the thirty-second annual convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association marked the inauguration of a triumphant drive for full citizenship.

"It did another thing. It demonstrated womankind's magnificent mental equipment for the widened responsibilities and opportunities that are coming to her as the fruits of a half century of brave battling for her inalienable rights.

"Bring on your ballot, democracy! Michigan womanhood awaits it, full-armored for any responsibility or obligation that comes with electoral emancipation."—*Times*, Detroit, Michigan.

THE Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Virginia, was represented in the Thrift Stamp Parade held in Richmond, by a float depicting the Barge of State with Victory at the prow. A group of figures showed the extensive war service work being done by the League in conservation, Red Cross, Liberty Loan and food production. One shield bore the legend "More than $10,000 of War Savings Stamps sold by the Richmond League." Mrs. Milton Marcuse and Mrs. S. M. Block head the committee which made this fine record. Miss Nora Houston and Miss Adele Clark, recording secretary and legislative chairman of the Richmond League, designed the float, which received an ovation all along the line. A delegation of the executive council of the League acted as escort to the float.

SUFFRAGISTS from twenty-one middle western states composing the Mississippi Valley Suffrage conference will gather at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on May 26-28, to celebrate a year of notable suffrage achievements and to plan for the remainder of the campaign to complete the enfranchisement of all the women of the United States within another two years. This conference promises to be the most important meeting ever held by western suffragists, in view of the possibility that the Senate may pass the Federal Amendment before that time. The South Dakota Universal Franchise League, of which Mrs. John F. Pyle is president, Sioux Falls suffragists and the Commercial Club and business men of the city will unite in entertaining the visiting suffragists.

On an Extended Front

A noteworthy program is planned by the committee consisting of Mrs. John R. Leighty of Kansas City, Mrs. Andreas Ueland of Minneapolis and Mrs. Grace Julian Clark of Indianapolis. The conference will celebrate the recent suffrage victory in Texas, one of the states represented at the conference, and the notable suffrage victories in New York State and England, also the promise of complete enfranchisement for the women of Canada now assured for the early future, all of these events having transpired since the conference which met last year at Columbus, Ohio.

Much of the time of the conference will be devoted to a discussion of suffrage problems in which numerous leaders of national prominence will take part. Should the Amendment be passed by the Senate within the next few weeks, which seems to be a possibility, much of the time of the conference will be devoted to the preparing of plans for the ratification campaigns which will be waged next year in all of the middle western states. For this reason it is expected that the attendance and interest in the conference will be unusually large.

SUFFRAGE in Connecticut has begun its spring offensive and everything is ready for the great drive. Four new workers, Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker, Miss Mary Carson, Mrs. Florence Kitchelt and Miss Sallie Fannie Gleaton, all of whom worked in the victorious New York campaign, have been added to the staff of the Association.

Senator George P. McLean was again urged to vote for the Federal Amendment through resolutions passed at a large meeting held under the auspices of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association addressed by S. Ratcliffe, a London newspaper man, who spoke in New London on "Woman Suffrage and the War," and at a second meeting held in Willimantic where Mrs. Schoonmaker spoke on "Woman and War."

What is considered by the press of Connecticut as one of the most constructive efforts to educate a large body of prospective voters for citizenship has been begun in New Haven County under the direction of Mrs. Charles G. Morris. Mrs. Schoonmaker, who has charge of the work, has four large groups of women already enrolled for the course in New Haven and vicinity. Mrs. Schoonmaker will give the course there in six consecutive weeks and it is planned to give similar courses in all parts of the state.

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association branch of the Red Cross, at Hartford, has established a record of 150 garments a week, according to Mrs. Louis F. Middlebrook, chairman of the work.

The Book Stall

THERE is no more reason why *The Woman Voter's Manual* (Century Co., $1.00) should be dedicated to women than to men. It is a complete and efficient guide for all voters. Its use for recently enfranchised people of any class, men or women, lies specifically in two of its features, its thoroughness and its simplicity.

The nomenclature of political affairs is new to many recently enfranchised women, just as it is to boys of twenty-one and to newly naturalized men. To all of these classes the manual offers a compendium of information. It sits down with the inexperienced voter and explains everything he needs to know from the meaning of popular government to the systems of finance and taxation used by the United States. It devotes several chapters to the federal government, and explains state, county and municipal divisions, elections and officials. Political party organizations and their platforms are defined, international relations analyzed, commerce and the monetary system explained.

Not the least pleasant part of all this is the way it is done. The book conforms to the best standards of English. It is clear and direct without superciliousness, and it is admirably concise, as the magnitude of its scope within the confines of 150 pages would suggest. Of the joint authors, S. E. Forman and Marjorie Shuler, Miss Shuler is experienced in the exact needs which this book is designed to cover. She is a practical suffrage worker and a journalist. She had an important post in western New York state during the recent campaign for enfranchising women.

In spite of this intensive interest in New York state, Miss Shuler has not directed the manual exclusively to New York women. Except for a final appendix giving the New York election law, the book is applicable to new voters, first voters and young voters anywhere. It would not be stretching a point to say that it is doubtful if there are old voters of either sex or of any class who would not find benefit and profit from the possession of this manual. One who turns the pages of this admirably condensed little book will want to keep it at her—or his—elbow for constant reference.

The book's foreword by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, adds just the explanation of the voting ideal which the body of the book does not pretend to cover. Mrs. Catt focusses on woman as a voter. She shows what woman has done with her vote when she has it, and she allays the fear that there might ever be any deterioration of the electorate from the admission of women. Mrs. Catt here re-emphasizes also her well-known desire to see the ballot in the hands of both men and women as a force for elevating the standards of American life.

IF anti-suffragists are in earnest about wanting to know actual conditions in suffrage states one may commend to them an incidental tribute to the improvements in California found in *Religious Progress on the Pacific Slope*. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston. $2.) This book was not written as suffrage propaganda, but in the interests of historical fact. In his chapter called "Social Betterment," the Rev. Albert Wentworth Palmer, pastor of the Oakland Plymouth Church, says: "No historian of the future, whatever his political sympathies or prejudices, will be able to overlook the remarkable record of legislation in the direction of social betterment which the last five years have witnessed in this state."

In order that there may be no mistake as to his own stand upon the question of equal suffrage, Dr. Palmer accounts votes for women as one of California's enactments for social reform. This author speaks in glowing terms of the measure of improvement already achieved in California concerning the social evil. The fight is on, he says, to secure enforcement of the Red Light Injunction and Abatement act in San Francisco, as it has been enforced already in Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and other large areas. "Cities never before were so clean or so sanitary or had such visions of the city beautiful," affirms Dr. Palmer. It would be only fair for those who assert that California is worse since women got the vote to read this unconscious tribute to the fact that the same forces which have seen women's enfranchisement as a moral reform are the forces which are developing a wholesome state.

Message from "Hosea Biglow"

Apropos to Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson's recent utterances.*

MY, ain't it terrible? Wut shall we dew?
We can't hev no Suffrage Amendment, thet's flat;
Guess we shall hev to rise up, don't you,
And rescue the Senate from thet Mrs. Catt?
For Margaret C.
Robinson, she
Sez the Kaiser's a-rubbin' his hands in glee,
Us poor foolish Americans to see.

Wilyum knew that no woman should hev any power,
'Thout her name wuz Sophia and he wuz her boss,
And well he foresaw that the Russians would cower,
The Finns call on him, and the Serbs come to loss,
For Margaret C.
Robinson, she
Sez them countries is ez suffrage'y ez they can be,
And a reg'lar warnin' to you and me.

Old England, too, hez fell inter the trap,
The plain road to Ruin stares her in the face,
A-freein' her women in the middle of this scrap!
All Berlin can see she will lose in the race,
For Margaret C.
Robinson, she
Thinks they know everything down on the Spree,
Includin' runnin' this land of the free.

Cambridge, Mass. ADELAIDE A. CLAFLIN.

* (See Page 328, The Woman Citizen, "Are Germans More Virile?")

MISS ANNE HIRST CURRY

Our Own War Correspondent

THE *Woman Citizen* is to have its own official foreign correspondent, who has just reached France. She is Miss Anne Hirst Curry, of Baltimore, Maryland, who has been editing a publicity journal. She has now gone over to join the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., as bookkeeper and special correspondent. One of the first appeals from the hospital unit after its arrival was for an expert accountant.

Miss Curry, who has had a broad experience, will see that the *Citizen* has all the news the censor will permit to pass the lines. It will be a part of Miss Curry's official task to write back every week and keep the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in touch with what *their* unit is doing.

Miss Curry's father was a surgeon in the Civil War, and she has only held herself from going to the front before this because she could be of greater service here. As an advertising expert, she has been serving for the last year and a half in positions which would otherwise have been held by men.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW presented the beautiful hostess house at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida, to the government on March 25. A large meeting was arranged by the Florida Division for the same date in Jacksonville, which Dr. Shaw addressed. This was the first of a series of meetings over the United States at which Dr. Shaw is speaking on the work of the Woman's Committee.

THE Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has issued a call to its state chairmen for a national conference to be held in Washington, May 13, 14, 15. The call, it is announced, is for the purpose of "perfecting plans for the better co-ordination, co-operation and closer unity among national, state, and local units to counsel together, to instruct, advise and inspire each other for the greater and more arduous tasks which this crucial year of the war has laid upon us."

Correspondence

The Name Peace

To the Editor of *The Woman Citizen:*

THE Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party is henceforth to be known as the League for Permanent Peace, with the subtitle Massachusetts Branch of the Section for the United States of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace.

The reasons for the change are briefly as follows:

The name Woman's Peace Party has from the start been held by many of us to be both vague and confusing. The confusion arises mainly from two causes:

First, the name "Peace" when not qualified has always been misleading and now is more so than ever. This is true not only of the Woman's Peace Party, but of all other peace organizations. What we are working for is permanent peace, which is as far removed from "Peace at any price" as is A from Z.

Second, its resemblance to the Woman's Party, the name of the Militant Suffrage Group, with which we have no connection whatsoever.

Further, at the annual meeting of the National Woman's Peace Party, held this winter in Philadelphia, it was voted that henceforth each state branch be autonomous. Under this ruling we are responsible for our own work and our own actions alone and we naturally wish to have our individual name.

Our aims and ideals have been expressed by President Wilson in his great messages. We wish to assist in the accomplishment of those aims, by helping to establish an Association of Nations which will provide for the ultimate removal of economic barriers between nations; and which must secure adequate guarantees that national armaments will be reduced, after this war is over, to the lowest possible point consistent with safety.

We are pledged to continue our struggle against autocracy and militarism, and to work unceasingly for the achievement of a durable peace, which means a peace based on justice and democracy.

MRS. J. MALCOLM FORBES.

Milton, Mass.

War-Marriage Children

To the Editor of *The Woman Citizen*:

A RECENT incident compelled the writer to query the good results to be derived from hasty war-marriages. A young woman came into a Y. W. C. A. to flee the young officer whom she had wed. Her story was that they had met at a military dance in Philadelphia and were married a month later in Boston. While he trained at a Radio School she spent her first two months as a bride in a nearby apartment. During this time it cost them just one thousand dollars of her father's money to live. Alone for hours, she had ample time to reconsider the step. Her conclusion, that it was rash and unwise, she made known to her husband. He feared that she would leave him, therefore threatened her.

One day while he was training, she fled to the Y. W. C. A. and wired her mother. Before the latter arrived the husband found his wife and tried to persuade her to return.

War brings much grief that cannot be avoided. Why add to this the sorrow resulting from thoughtless war-marriages? The fact that the children who follow are the chief sufferers cannot be overlooked.

America, while righting the wrong done European children, must not forget her own advancing generations. Child psychology teaches that the child is the product of heredity and environment. If the parents are not congenial and devoted, their children cannot be strong. "A normal emotional life for the mother," says Prof. Kirkpatrick, "is favorable to the best development of the child."

The factor most needed for racial progress is a favorable environment. In order that children may enjoy these surroundings which the psychologist urges, fathers and mothers must provide them. Hasty, precipitate marriages rarely propagate such an atmosphere as is essential to child welfare.

America's posterity is what the young woman of today chooses to make it. Her ability to resist the lure of the uniform, her consideration for generations yet unborn will, in a large measure, determine the happiness of the American home in the future.

ELISE BRECKER.

Boston, Mass.

The Two Greatest

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Woman Citizen:*

Your readers will, I am sure, be interested in the accompanying extract from a letter written to his mother by a Rochester physician now "Somewhere in France."

"Mother! you, like all mothers, are the best soldier of them all. Your lot is the hardest, but you are the bravest. Put me down on record and quote me if you like in saying that after what I've seen of the women of France and England—he who would in any way restrict the privileges of woman on account of her sex is a —— fool beyond redemption. I take off my hat to them and apologize for holding back my vote. They are the glory of the age. If I should be asked to say what are the two greatest things I've seen I'd say first *the women* and secondly *the Y. M. C. A.* Never refuse the latter a request. They are the finest and best that live." J. S.

The "Glory" Was the Editor's

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Woman Citizen:*

A week or two ago I happened to see in *The Woman Citizen* a letter regarding my communication to you on the subject of the vote in Congress on our Amendment. The correspondent referred to the "astonishing caption" of my letter.

I am writing to ask you to tell this correspondent that I agree with her that the caption might be criticised. Perhaps you will be good enough to tell her that the caption was written by you and not by me. When I first read the heading you had put to my letter, namely, "The Glory of the Republicans," I felt that it was not what I would have said; but I concluded that you were referring to the biblical comparison of "One glory of the sun and another glory of the moon," and as you are an editor and I am not, I concluded not to criticise your choice of words.

On the main issue, it might also be interesting to your correspondent to know that what work I have done for the passage of the Federal Amendment has been done in harmony with, and as representing a committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York, and that the political appeal has been used, when and because necessary. And may I further say that I see no inconsistency in the fact that a good suffragist may be a good enough Republican to rejoice in the fact that the party of her choice has given 83⅓ per cent of its vote in the House of Representatives for suffrage, and that almost as large a percentage will do the same in the Senate—even though the other political party is controlling both houses.

ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Same Old Trouble

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Woman Citizen:*

Will you give me some advice on the following, or if I am asking too much, kindly suggest from what source I may obtain information:

It is the same old trouble over the naturalization of married women. I would like to know the present status of the bill before Congress allowing the married woman to retain her citizenship, or if she be an alien to take out her own papers.

The case in question is further complicated by the Amos bill, just signed by the Governor of the State of New York. This bill prevents teachers of foreign birth from teaching in the grade schools without naturalization. The sentiment we fully agree with, but it can work a great hardship on the married woman who is perfectly willing to become an American citizen, but cannot on account of her marriage. Take the case of a young married woman who is bound to support herself and little daughter. Her husband is living somewhere in the states. They both came from Canada about ten years ago and their daughter was born there. The father took out his first papers, but their time limit has now expired. On the desertion of the father the mother took a kindergarten training, with the full knowledge and approval of the Normal School faculty, and has been a

(*Continued on page* 417.)

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Correspondence

(*Continued from page* 416.)

successful teacher for the last three or four years. She has very strong scruples against taking divorce proceedings, and apart from her feeling in the matter does not want the publicity that might reflect on her teaching career. However that seems the only alternative if she cannot file her citizenship papers as a married woman. Her personal inclinations in the matter have for some time been to become an American citizen, just the same as her child is.

Will you please advise what steps can be taken to relieve such cases? Would an amendment to the Amos bill be possible, or what are the probabilities in regard to Federal amendments to the naturalization laws? Doesn't it seem rather dictatorial to force anyone to obtain a divorce in order to get what she has always wanted to become—an American citizen? If she obtained a divorce would she then be free to take out her papers? I understand the New York suffrage party has a committee watching legislation in Albany. Can you tell me how I can get in touch with them, and if they would be in a position to advise?

We Shall Keep It Up

To the Editor of *The Woman Citizen:*

Do keep up the agitation about the American girl's citizenship after marriage! I am one whose husband cannot vote until a year from May, and here I have been working for suffrage for years and may not be able to vote at the first election in New York State. I have a vote in Ontario, although I have lived here all my life and my people are all Americans from way back.

Grace C. Fulford.

Rochester, N. Y.

Texas Women Jubilate

To the Editor of *The Woman Citizen:*

We have just celebrated with a Jubilee Luncheon the fact that we are citizens of the United States. Our last called Session of the Legislature was wonderfully progressive, giving women the franchise in the primaries, three varieties of prohibition, and last, but not least, protection of the law between the ages of fifteen and eighteen to the maidens of Texas. Many of us received these benefits, solemnized even to tears, yet smilingly, because they meant so much to the world.

This awful war has shaken us from much of our age long selfishness. The slogan of democracy and the urge of a dawning sense of justice is doing much to bring about that equality and friendship between men and women so necessary for harmony in the present and the welfare of our future citizens.

M. Eleanor Brackenridge.

San Antonio, Texas.

A Partisan on Partisanship

To the Editor of *The Woman Citizen:*

Your letter, although long unanswered, has not been forgotten. I have not received the *Citizen* since the first of December, 1917, and I supposed that you had stopped sending it to me.

I am no longer a friend of suffrage. The strong partisan stand taken by the women in 1916 is enough to disgust any honest, decent man.

We did not expect Judge Hughes to carry all the suffrage states. We did expect him to carry part of them, however.

Although a very rabid anti, I congratulate you ladies of New York on your brilliant victory. It was also a great victory for the Democratic party. The Democrats will carry the State by nearly 1,000,000 majority next fall.

When the women get nation-wide suffrage every member of Congress, as well as the President, will be a Democrat. The way everything is I don't care to take your paper any longer.

Lainsburg, Mich. B. W. Witchell.

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THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

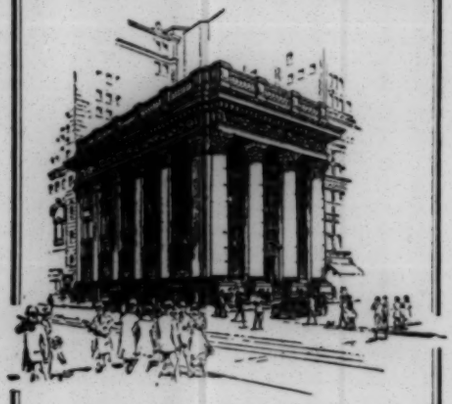
Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.



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—Excerpts from a letter sent out by Mrs. Croan of Indiana to suffrage leagues throughout the state.

What is your state doing?

(See page 418)

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